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POLISH ZOOTECHNICAL, VETERINARY PROGRESS REPORTED

ZOOTECHNICAL FACULTY SET UP AT WROCLAW UNIVERSITY -- Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol VI, No 9, Sep 50

The first Zootechnical Faculty has been established at Wroclaw University. Of all university cities in Poland, Wroclaw possesses the most advantageous conditions for training zootechnical personnel. It already has faculties of agriculture and veterinary science, a highly developed faculty of natural science, and a polytechnic. Wroclaw also has the largest number of zootechnicians and breeding centers. The university possesses an agricultural center at Biskupin which includes active research laboratories such as the General Livestock Breeding Laboratory, the Apiary, the Laboratory of Comparative Animal Anatomy, and the Histology and Embryology Laboratory.

The greatest laboratories for breeding and nutrition in central Europe, the CIR Experimental Laboratories, are located in Czechnica, 8 kilometers from Wroclaw. Moreover, Dolny Slask has numerous stock-breeding farms, farms for raising fur-bearing animals, and poultry farms. Large fisheries, as in Milik Powiat, permit specialization in that field. Wroclaw University has the most modern fish institute with 11 laboratories, as aquarium, lecture hall, and a well-stocked library.

The university already possesses four active animal-breeding centers for the planned Zootechnical Faculty: the General Animal Breeding Center, the Special Animal Breeding Center, the Small Animal Breeding Center, and the Limnology and Fisheries Center. The Agricultural Faculty has referred its proposal for the creation of an Animal Nutrition Department to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. The future Zootechnical Faculty will be located on the Biskupin farm, where there are 28 hectares of meadow and pasture lands on the Oder River, and 20 hectares of arable land. The new Zootechnical Faculty building will be built here along with the buildings for breeding stock.

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The Veterinary Faculty of the UMCS in Lublin is constantly expanding and is approaching the size required for teaching and research. Special emphasis is being placed on the training of veterinary personnel. In 1949, new quarters were obtained for clinics on surgery, obstetrics, and pathological anatomy, while in 1950 a large structure was assigned for general and physiological chemistry.

From 1 October 1950, first- and second-year students will be able to study in modern chemical laboratories.

The Medical Department also includes the Animal Nutrition Laboratory. The Department of Food Research will obtain new quarters.

The Veterinary Faculty has worked out plans for buildings for theoretical and clinical work at the university. These plans were approved by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, and there is great promise of development for the Veterinary Faculty.

DR ERNEST SYM OUTSTANDING VETERINARIAN, DIES -- Warsaw Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol VI, No 9, Sep 50

Dr Ernest Sym, outstanding biochemist and professor of general chemistry at the Medical Faculty of the Academy of Medicine in Warsaw, was recently killed in an automobile accident.

He was born 14 June 1893 in Niepolomice, Krakow Wojewodztwo. He studied at the University of Warsaw, where he finished his studies in veterinary medicine in 1926, and in mathematics and natural sciences in 1930. In 1932, he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. He was appointed associate professor in the department of general and physiological chemistry at the University of Warsaw in 1937.

During the German Occupation, he taught in secret, gave lectures at the Pharmaceutical Department of the University of Warsaw, and at the same time worked at the Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny (State Hygiene Institute) in Warsaw.

After the war, he became head of the inorganic chemistry department in the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the University of Lodz. In February 1946, he was named full professor of general and physiological chemistry in the Medical Faculty of the University of Lodz. Two years later, he was appointed full professor of food technology at the Faculty of Chemistry at Gdansk Polytechnic. Between 1947 and 1949 he worked as visiting professor of biochemistry at the Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine of the Academy of Medicine in Gdansk. In May 1950, Professor Sym was named full professor of general chemistry at the Medical Faculty of the Academy of Medicine in Warsaw.

During 24 years of professional work, Professor Sym published more than 40 works in the field of enzyme research, chiefly on plant enzymes. He worked out many original research methods. His most recent work, which attempted to discover the mechanism of streptomycin's action on tuberculosis bacilli, was based on his own methods of research and led to the discovery of heretofore unknown intermediate products in the metabolism of tuberculosis bacilli. Besides the enormous theoretical importance of these discoveries, they also have great practical significance, since they open the door to further research and the discovery of new bacteriological means of controlling tuberculosis.

In recognition of his service to science, Professor Sym was awarded the State Prize in Science, Class II, in 1949.

INOCULATIONS AGAINST ERYSIPELAS PROVE SUCCESSFUL -- Frankfurt/Main, Nowe Wiadomosci Polskie, 3 Jun 51

Up to the end of April 1951, over 65,000 pigs had been inoculated against erysipelas in Szczecin Wojewodztwo. At present, inoculations are taking place against hog plague (pomor swin). A systematic 4-year battle against erysipelas has reduced incidence of the disease among inoculated animals to 0.2 percent.

LARGE BOTANICAL GARDEN CLOSED TO PUBLIC -- Katowice, Dziennik Zachodni, 16 Oct 50

The botanical gardens in Lubiechow near Walbrzych, known officially as Garden Combine No 109, are not open to the public. The gardens cover an area of 114 hectares. The hothouse covers an area of 7,000 square meters, and by spring 1951 it will be expanded by an additional 2,000 square meters; the hotbeds cover an area of 3,000 meters. Because of good organization and the use of modern cultivation techniques, the entire garden is taken care of by only 80 persons. It takes 800 tons of coke a year to heat the hothouse.

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